



IRAQ
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A GUIDEBOOK

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REPUBLIC OF IRAQ
SUMMER RESORTS & TOURISM SERVICE,
BAGHDAD. 1961.



A modernistic monument, in the form of a golden medallion,
of the leader of the Peaceful July 14th Revolution,
MAJOR-GENERAL, ABDUL KARIM QASSIM,
by an Iraqi artist — Institute of Fine Arts, Baghdad.

**HISTORICAL
SURVEY**

The «land between the rivers», as the name Mesopotamia might be translated, was a fabulously fertile country. Because it was surrounded by desert and mountainous regions, it was always a tempting prize for peoples inhabiting these less rich neighbouring areas. Its history was one of successive conquests and defeats, now told by the ruins of great and famous cities - Babylon of the Hanging Gardens, Ur of the Chaldees, Nineveh and others.

Many different peoples have been attracted to this ancient land.

The earliest settlers known by name were the Sumerians, about 3500 B.C.

People called Semites began to move into the land before 2300 B.C.



Jewellery typical of the period circa, 2600 B.C. — Iraq Museum

Gradually the Semites and the Sumerians intermixed. About 1750 B.C. they were brought under the rule of the celebrated Hammurabi, the law-giver, a Semitic king who established his capital in Babylon.

The Babylonian Empire was succeeded by the Assyrian Empire, about 1400 B.C. The Assyrians were skilled hunters and fighters and among the first to use horses. Their stone

carvings show a proud people who delighted in hunting.

With the advent of the Chaldean Empire, power shifted from Nineveh, the great capital of the Assyrians, back to Babylon. Under King Nebuchadnezzar, the Chaldean Empire reached its height, about 570 B.C.

Babylon was an enormous city filled with magnificent palaces, temples and other buildings. Life, for prosperous people, was already almost as refined and as luxurious as that of comfortable and prosperous people to-day. Such people lived an orderly and ceremonious life in beautiful and beautifully furnished and decorated houses and wore richly decorated clothing and lovely jewels; they had feasts and festivals, entertained one another with music and dancing, were waited upon by highly trained servants, and cared for by doctors and dentists. Boating excursions were common summer pleasure on the Euphrates.

The Babylonians were excellent architects, and had an extensive knowledge of art and letters, as well as an elaborate system of law.

Babylon is specially remembered for its **Hanging Gardens**, built by Nebuchadnezzar to please his Median queen, when she sighed for the trees of her native uplands. It is counted one of **The Seven Wonders of the World**.

The Chaldean Empire was replaced by the Achaemenian Persians, 538—331 B.C. who were defeated by **Alexander The Great** from 331 — 323 B.C. Alexander set about preventing the decline of Babylon. His successor, Seleucus, moved the capital to Seleucia on the Tigris. Only then did Babylon finally start to lose its cultural and political dominance over the country and crumble into the sad ruins of to-day.

The Seleucids were followed by the Parthian Persians 135 B.C. — 226 A.D. These were replaced by another Persian dynasty — the Sassanids, whose rule was not broken until the Arab Conquest in 637 A.D.

Over a hundred years later, **Baghdad** was founded by the Abbasid Caliph, Al-Mansour. The «Round City» and its suburbs were served by elaborate networks of waterways, radiating from major canals. There followed one of the most brilliant periods in the history of Iraq, a period that reached a dazzling peak in the time of **Haroun Al-Rashid**, the celebrated Caliph of **The Thousand And One Nights**. Baghdad became one of the world's most renowned cities, the capital of a great empire, famous for its buildings, its luxury and as a seat of learning.

In the 13th century Baghdad was overrun by the Mongols and for the next six hundred years Iraq was a country of little importance. In the 16th century the Turks conquered it and their rule was not broken until the First World War. From 1921, Iraq was under a British Mandate. In 1932 the Mandate ended.

Another dark period began under a corrupt pseudo-constitutional monarchy. For almost forty years, and until July 14, 1958, the political history of Iraq was filled with a series of revolutions and national uprisings against corruption and foreign influence.

On **July 14**, 1958, the triumphant Iraqi Revolution, under the leadership of Major-General **Abdul Karim Qassim**, emerged, carrying the torch of freedom, justice and equality. The Army's will merged with the will of the nation, thereby realising the greatest transformation in Iraq's modern history. The Republic was declared and the Republican Regime settled in the good soil and in the hearts of the entire nation.

The Revolution of July 14 was more than a political revolution. It was a radical revolution which blew up the system of rule, ideas, values and philosophies which served and tried to justify the interest of the old regime.

The foreign policy of Iraq is summed up in the following extract from a speech by the Prime Minister and Leader of the country, Major-General Abdul Karim Qassim :

«Our foreign policy is based upon **positive neutrality** and

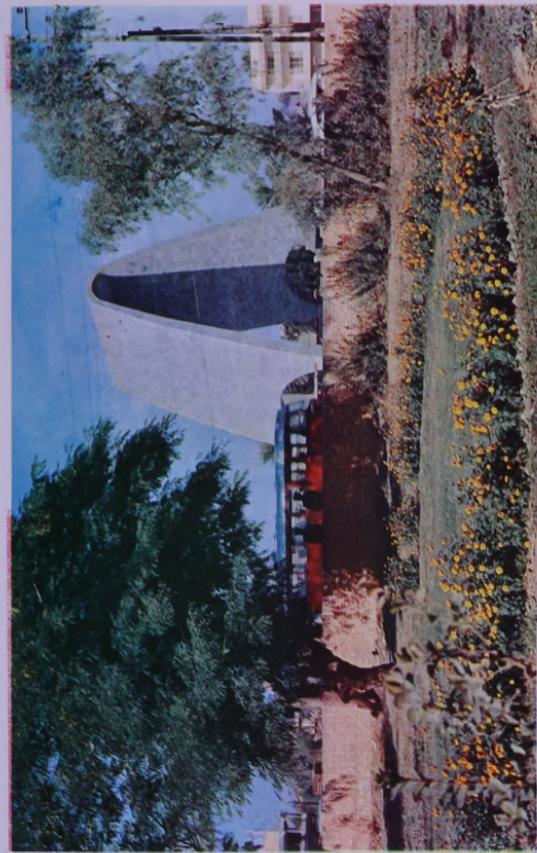
non-alignment with either the Eastern camp or the Western camp. Our international policy is decided by the interests of the Iraqi people in particular and the Arab nation in general.

We adhere to the United Nations Charter, and recognise the principles of international justice. We abide by the principles of the Bandung Conference for consolidating peace in the world and developing friendship with all the peoples and states on the basis of mutual interests *.



A scene from July 14 Celebrations.

RARE & VALUABLE THINGS



Unknown Soldier, Baghdad

«Rare and valuable things come in small packages,» it is said, and Iraq is no exception. There at the crossroads between East and West stands a country of 172,000 square miles with a population of seven millions and with perhaps more dramatic firsts to its credit than any other country in the world. In the northern part, in Jarmo, is the earliest known example of settled, agricultural and non-nomadic life. The wheel was invented in what is now Iraq, as was possibly the earliest form of writing. The earliest known code of laws has been found there; the earliest known astronomical observations were made there; the earliest known university has been found there. In *Shanidar*, a cave in northern Iraq, two skeletons were found which are thought to go back nearly 60,000 years and are held to be the second oldest ever found in the Middle East.

Yet in this same «antique land» you will find today television, air travel, a traffic problem and every aspect of modern life. A country of contrasts indeed, but one where the old and the new are rubbing off upon each other and influencing each other in a most healthy fashion. You may walk fifteen minutes from your modern luxury hotel to the remains of the 13th century *Abbasid Palace* or you may drive some six miles to *Tel Harmal* where history goes back 4,000 years.

Geographical Note

Now that we have located Iraq in time, let us attempt to do so in space. You will find it in your atlas bounded on the east by Iran and on the west by Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia; on the north by Turkey, and on the south by the Arab Gulf. The central geographic fact is the magnificent river system. From the lofty mountains of Turkey come both the *Tigris* and the *Euphrates*, each bringing a river system of its own and sweeping in great long loops to irrigate the land.

From the very ancient times of Babylon and even earlier, canals have been run from these two rivers to water

the surrounding landscapes. Perhaps the peach you eat in your Baghdad hotel has been watered by a stream flowing through one of the canals built by Nebuchadnezzar's workmen nearly three thousand years ago.

Resources

Iraq is very rich in its agricultural, mineral and human resources. It possesses two of the greatest rivers in the world. The fertile land floats on a sea of oil, the «black gold» of modern times. Exploitation of this wealth is possible because of the large income from oil revenues and the profits of local private industries and government administrations.

Climate

In the mountainous north-eastern area, a comparatively long winter is usual with temperature falling below freezing point, between December and January.

In summer, temperatures are moderate to warm. The mountains are of great heights, covered with snow in winter. Here is some of the most beautiful scenery in the world.

The central and south area of Iraq is characterised by a moderate winter and a long dry summer. The hottest weather occurs from June to September. In the evening, however, it becomes wonderfully relaxing.

Rain falls mainly in winter. Spring and autumn, in April and November, are transitional but most delightful seasons.



The *population*, gradually increasing, is now seven millions, the majority of whom are Arabs with the Kurds next in number. There are also minorities of Turkmans, Armenians, Assyrians and other nationalities.

Religion.

The majority is of Moslem faith with the Christians next in number. There is also a small but interesting minority of Yazidis in the north who have a religion of their own and are cheerful and picturesque people. Then there are the Sabaeans, followers of St. John the Baptist, who are famed for their silverware.

Costumes.

Visitors to Iraq will be astonished at the variety of costumes to be seen in the streets of big cities. While European clothes preponderate in urban centres, touches of colour are still added to the street scene by picturesque costumes.



Pretty girl in traditional finery.



Village girl.

Language

Arabic is the official language. In the north, the two main languages spoken are Arabic and Kurdish.

English is widely understood, and the tourist conversant with this language should experience no difficulty. Attendants at all good business houses and shops, managers and stewards at all good restaurants and hotels have usually a working knowledge of English.

Education

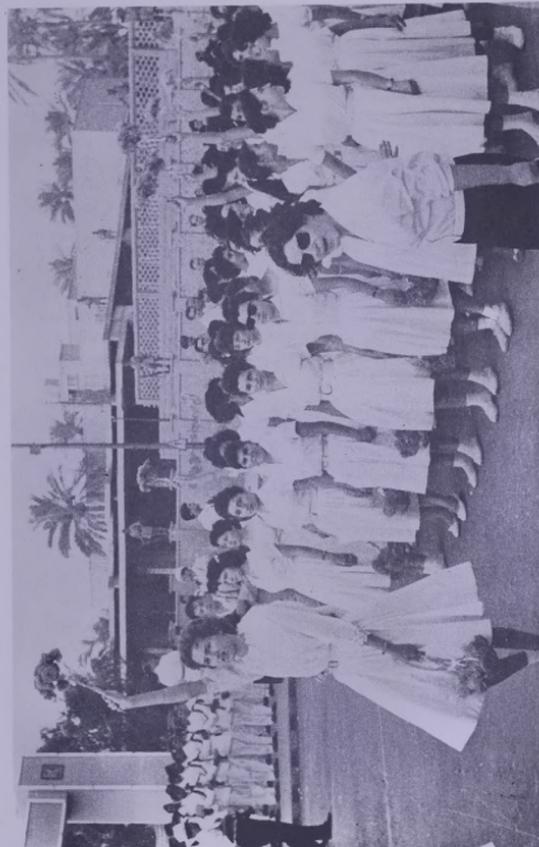
The Revolution of July 14 rebuilt the educational system on firm, well-tried foundations, starting, where it should, by organising all-out anti-illiteracy campaigns in all parts of the country. It applied the modern system of discovering talents and developing capabilities.

The most important feature of this system is that it is available for all. Barriers preventing the poorer classes from obtaining education were removed, and schooling was made free for everybody. Schools, which were scarce in the old regime, are being built to make room for the flood of people who were given, for the first time in their lives, the chance to learn.

Iraqi Women, now emancipated by the Revolution, are emerging, in daily increasing numbers, to take an active part in social life and revolutionary reform. Education of all types, and at all levels, is open to girls, increasing numbers of whom are now qualifying as doctors, chemists, lawyers, teachers, and social workers.

Administration

For administrative purposes, Iraq is divided into 14 «Liwas», or provinces, under «Mutasarriffs», or governors, who are directly responsible to the Ministry of Interior. These «Liwas» are subdivided into «Qadhas» administered by «Qaim-maqams» and «Nahiyas» administered by «Mudirs».



The flower of the nation's youth.

A few of Iraq's Gastronomic specialities.

One interesting facet of Iraqi life is the variety of food to be found there. If the season is right, one must not leave without sampling *masgouf*, the delicious fish from the Tigris, which is cooked right on the river bank, fresh from the river. To see the fires dotting the river bank, on a warm evening under a full moon and then to taste the *masgouf* itself, crisp at the edges, white and succulent, is indeed an experience you will not soon forget. A most fascinating place for this is Abu-Nawas Avenue, in Baghdad.

In restaurants you may try *shishkabab*, it is usually made of lamb, skewered chunks of lamb between generous pieces of onion, tomato, pepper, etc. You should also try *Kubba*, filled with minced fat, nuts, raisins and spices. Almost anyone in the East cooks excellent rice, and the Iraqis are no exception. It is very fluffy and each grain stands separated from the others.

For drinks you have many choices ranging from the internationally known soft drinks to the typical local drink *leben* (like yoghurt), or coffee made very strong and sweet and with a deep sediment, or tea served in small glasses. There is even a *lemon tea* which you should at least try.



Masgouf.



Quuzi (Stuffed and decorated lamb), the foremost Arab dish.



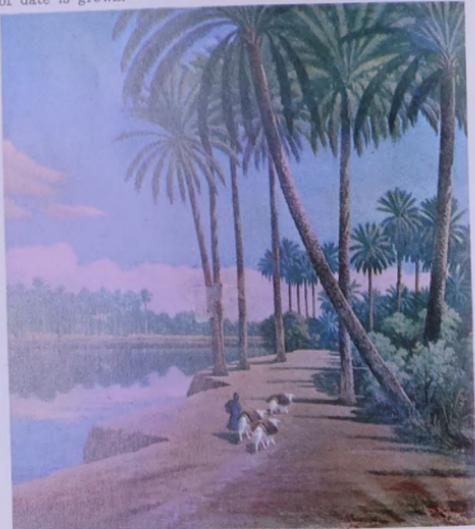
Kubba Mosul, filled with minced fat, nuts, raisins and spices.

Iraq's Eternal Plant

The age-old date palm had already cast its shadow upon the **Garden of Eden**, when Adam and Eve exhibited the first proof of human frailty.

There is archaeological evidence that the ancient races of Sumerians and Akadians lived in houses roofed with date palm fronds. The date palm is, therefore, often thought of as the most ancient tree in the world and is frequently referred to as the « *Eternal Plant* ».

The home of the date palm is Iraq, the **Eternal Land of Sunshine**. Here, where climate conditions are ideal for date growing, more than 80 per cent of the world's supply of date is grown.



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Near Basra.

Artists & Dates !

« Iraq's production of artists is second only to its production of dates ! », said one recent visitor to Baghdad, marvelling at the numerous art exhibitions he had witnessed, during his brief stay in the capital.

The real marvel, however, is in the superior quality of these exhibitions. The work has the mysterious poetry of life and man at their most elemental.

Iraqi artists are no outsiders in their country. They can hardly meet public demand. At every exhibition, they sell almost everything they show.



Village mother.

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Modernistic !



The afternoon tea.

EUROPE
14 hrs. flying—London
1 week train

Driving—good road from
Paris to Baghdad except
for about 300 mi. stretch

ISTANBUL
5 hrs. flying
72 hrs. train

A S I A

MONTREAL
30 hrs. flying
2-3 wks. ship

BEIRUT
2 hrs. flying
12 hrs. bus

NORTH AMERICA

NEW YORK
30 hrs. flying
2-3 wks. ship

BAGHDAD

TEHERAN
12 hrs. driving
3 hrs. flying

JAPAN
3-4 wks. ship
24 hrs. flying

SAN FRANCISCO
33 hrs. flying
12 days ship

SOUTH AMERICA
30 hrs. flying
2-3 wks. ship

AFRICA
24 hrs. flying

SOUTHEAST ASIA
13 hrs. flying

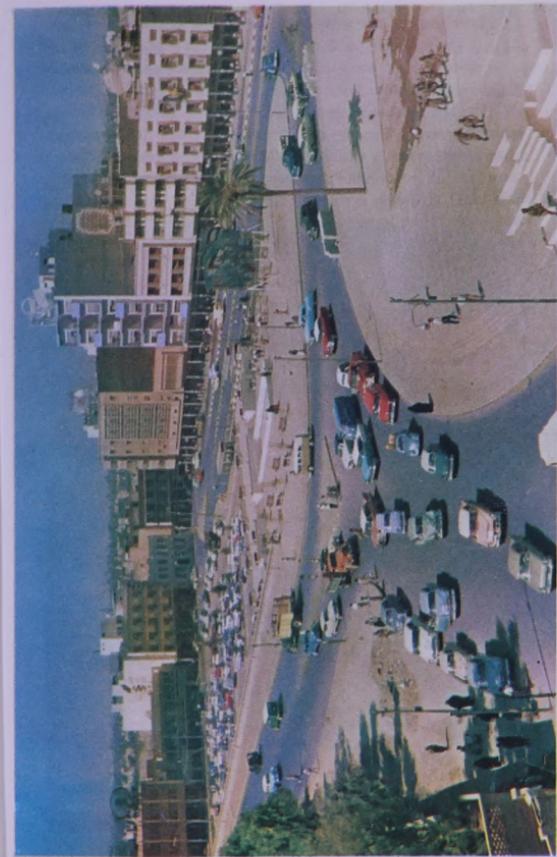
BOMBAY
8 hrs. flying
1 wk. ship

RANGOON
13 hrs. flying

BAGHDAD

THE ENCHANTED CITY OF THE
THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS

Baghdad — Tahrir Square.



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Dr. Johnson has said, that the man who is tired of London, is tired of life, and perhaps an Iraqi may be permitted a similar feeling about Baghdad. Its population is about a million and a half.

Baghdad did not grow from a small village ; it was built in a few years in the 8th century, but there are not many remains from those early times. In the main section of town one is confronted by some very modern buildings, a brisk and efficient system of transportation by colorful red double-decker buses, and crowds of cheerful, intent people who could never be mistaken for the people of any other land. The bearded, sharp-eyed Arab of the desert in his flowing white robes and black cloak rubs shoulders with the young Baghdadi dressed as elegantly as any modern young man in London or Paris, or the Kurd from the north with his bright clothing and fringed turban.

Not far from the modern hotels and banks are the characteristic and quite fascinating markets or *bazaars* of Baghdad. From the busy, noisy *Copper Market* come beautiful and useful household and decorative articles beloved by tourists and residents alike. In the nearby *Cloth Market* you



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may buy lengths of silk and woollens for making clothing ; and just beyond come Persian carpets, Iraqi carpets, quilts, and every other kind of material used to furnish a house. In addition there is a huge general market for every kind of merchandise, and along the river are markets where lovely gold and silver articles may be bought. Here one can see at work craftsmen whose skill has been handed down from father to son with true oriental fidelity.

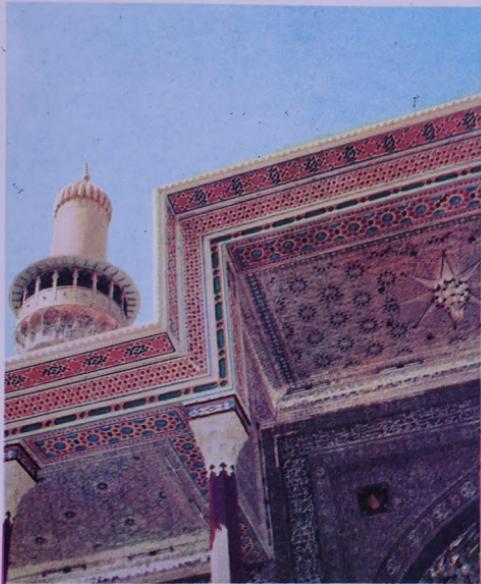


Examples of silverware



Cloth Market

Baghdad is divided by the River Tigris over which there are now five bridges. Rashid Street runs through the center of town and is the main street. Here are most of the hotels and shopping centers. Throughout the city are to be found old shrines and *mosques*, the most important of which are the Mosque of the Sheikh Abdul Qadir Al-Gailani, the Shrine of Imam Abu Hanifa, the minaret of the Mosque of the Caliph, Marjan Mosque and the reputed tomb of Queen Zubaida. The Abbasid Palace is one of the great sights of Baghdad where many Arab relics are now housed.



One of Baghdad's numerous mosques.



Jamhuriya Bridge



Fashionable quarter in Baghdad.

Across the Tigris from Adhamiyah is Al-Kadhimiayah, one of the great holy cities. Here a great mosque and the tombs of the Kadhimain two «Imams» — Moslem religious leaders, are to be found.

There are seven principal museums in Baghdad, and one in the process of construction. This last is being built as an open-air as well as indoor museum around a replica of an Assyrian gateway complete with winged bulls, and a model of King Sargon's palace. It will finally house the major archaeological finds in which Iraq is so rich.



The Abbasid Palace.

There is now a good number of up-to-date hotels in Baghdad where the traveller will find excellent accommodation. Television is widespread; there are many cinemas throughout the city, as well as night clubs and cabarets where both European and Oriental programs may be seen.

Baghdad is connected by good roads, railways, and airlines with the more important towns of Iraq.

Planes of major international airlines visit Baghdad daily.

Aladdin's Cave in Old Baghdad.

In the centre of the town, squeezed between the breadth of the Tigris and the busy street, hides one of the many enchanted doors. Step through, and space travellers are moving in time. And what a past we've entered! From the darkness, as our eyes gain strength, rich exotic colours glimmer splendidly, blues, crimson, greens, purples, ambers, jewel colours threaded with gold and silver; silks, leathers, ivory, sandalwood, procelain, pearl, copper, massive bronze, gold leaf on vellum, and wonderful lamps that light in a flash.

It is Old Baghdad. Baghdad of *The Thousand And One Nights*!

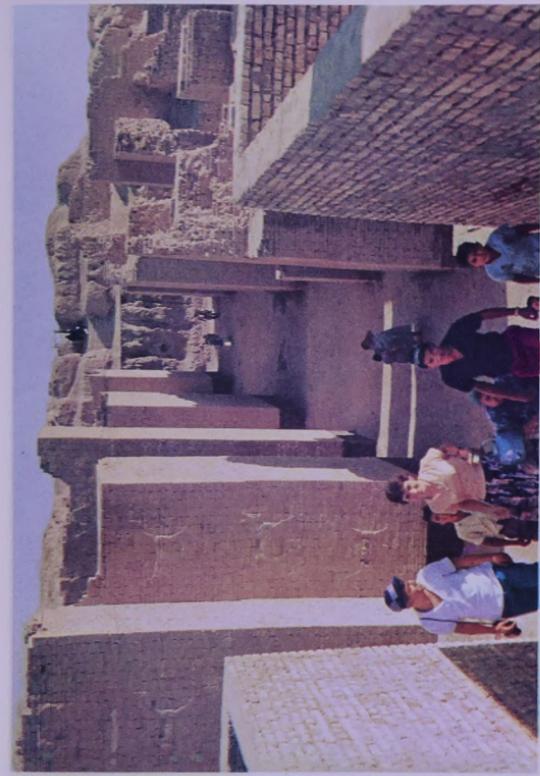




At the bazaar.

LAND OF ANTIQUITY

Babylon of the Hanging Gardens, the most spectacular city of ancient times.



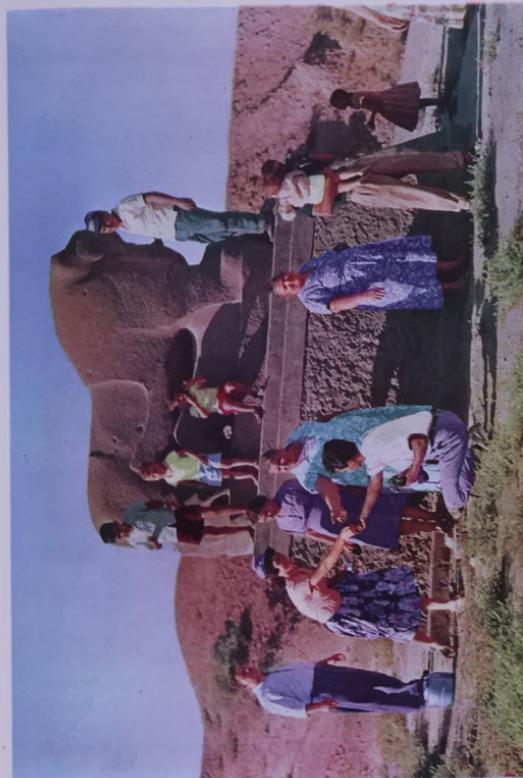
The grandeur and the shortcomings of civilization are all reflected, in one way or another, in the continuity of history in Iraq. Thanks to the devoted endeavours of archaeologists and scholars from many nations, it is now possible to trace in this land, the origin of many of the things that have gone into the building up of civilization.

The most moving of the places to visit is undoubtedly the site of ancient *Babylon* which goes back nearly 4,000 years. Here time and the elements, as well as man himself, have worn away what was probably the most spectacular city of ancient times, with its *Hanging Gardens*, its mighty walls and gates, its palaces, its crowds, its religious rites and ceremonies and all the other trappings of power. It inspires one with awe and melancholy to ponder the sad remains. Dominating the scene is the great Lion of Babylon, giving a suggestion of such ponderous and almost crushing strength as would be hard to duplicate in the sculpture of any other land.

The journey to Babylon takes only about two hours by car. There are still many things to see in Babylon :

The great Street of the Processions, the Ishtar Gate with the beautiful bas-reliefs of animals so cunningly contrived as to seem almost alive, but with that quality overlaying them that will always distinguish the work of art from the natural object, the huge temples of Easgila and Etemenanki, the latter, the famous staged tower, in all probability the Tower of Babel. When you stand among the ruins you are linked in a way with Hammurabi, with Nebuchadnezzar and with Alexander the Great, to say nothing of kings who perhaps surpassed these men in power but of whom nothing now is known, except their names in the Lists that have come down to us.

Nearer to Baghdad is *Tel Harmal*, only about six miles away. Here we have a provincial capital of about 4,000 years ago. In addition to the great number of administrative records you would expect to find, there have been discovered some of the earliest mathematical calculations known, one proving a knowledge of a principle which was hitherto thought to have originated with Euclid seventeen centuries later.



The Great Lion of Babylon.

Not more than an hour's drive from Baghdad is the great arch of *Ctesiphon*, the supreme example of the catenary arch believed to be the widest single span of pure brickwork in the world. It dates from the Sassanian era, which began in the 3rd century A.D.



Arch of Ctesiphon.

Among the thrilling ancient sites to be seen in the north, one should certainly not miss the Assyrian capital of *Nineveh*, city of Sennacherib in the 7th century, B.C. Not much is left but palace mounds and crumbling walls, but who would not go out of his way to stand in this famed and ancient city. On the mound called Tel Nabi Younis is now a mosque which is believed locally to house the tomb of the prophet Jonah.

Also near Mosul is *Nimrud*. Here one may see another ziggurat or staged tower, the ruins of a great temple where two huge stone lions were discovered, as well as the remains of the palace of King Assurnasrpal, King of all Assyria, where marvellous bas-reliefs are to be found of scenes of ancient life and also the famed winged bulls.



If one can go to Arbil and Assur, to Samarra and Hatra, too, one will step back into both the very ancient past and the «intermediate» past of the Islamic period.

Hatra can be reached from Sherqat, a station on the Baghdad-Mosul railway-line, in about an hour and a half by car, or by a much longer journey from Mosul.

Hatra became known as an important place during the second century after Christ. It is then described as «a large and populous city, defended by strong and extensive walls, and containing within it a temple of the sun celebrated for the great value of the offerings». It enjoyed at the time its own kings, who were regarded as being of Arabian stock, and paid tribute to the Parthians. Its period of prosperity was from about 100 — 300 A.D., and its buildings may be considered as characteristic Parthian architecture. There were a number of historical sieges of Hatra, most of which had to be abandoned owing to the strength of the walls and the toughness of its inhabitants.



Hatra

It was a Sassanian King, Sapor 1, who eventually sacked the town in about 250 A.D. According to history he was only to do so as a result of the treachery of the daughter of King Daizan, who disclosed to him the secret of the talisman which protected her father's city. The lady herself came to a violent end, for, having first carried her off, intending

to marry her, Sapor finally became so shocked by her disloyalty to her father that he went to the extreme of tying her to the tail of a wild horse. In 363 A.D., the city is mentioned as having «for long been in ruins».

In *Samarra* there are the magnificent Friday Mosque with its fascinating spiral ramp winding outside the tower to the top, the remains of the city walls and of the Caliph's palaces, and two 13th century tombs which are pilgrimage centres to this day. In the general area of the north is the *Shanidar cave* where the 50 to 60,000-year-old skeletons have been found.



Samarra Spiral Minaret.

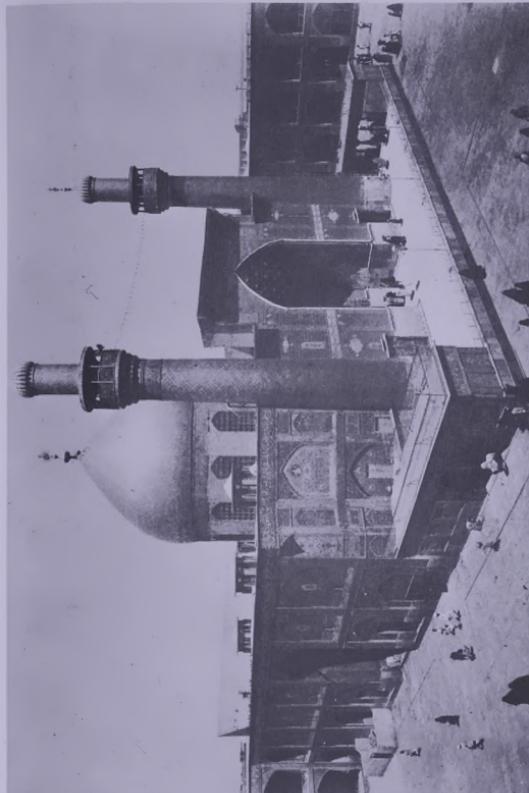
Also in the north is *The Spring* which is thought by some to have started the Biblical Flood. In southern Iraq, traces of the flood have dramatically supported the soundness of the history of the Old Testament.

Now in dramatic contrast go south to the holy cities of Karbala and **Najaf**. There, visitors to Najaf see from a long way off, the fine golden dome of the Mosque of Imam Ali, the Moslem Caliph and cousin of the Prophet, towering to the skies. The «sahn» or great hall of the Mosque is of exquisite design from both the architectural and the decorative viewpoint. In Najaf, too, are many famous schools following the traditional methods of teaching and emphasizing Moslem theology and language.

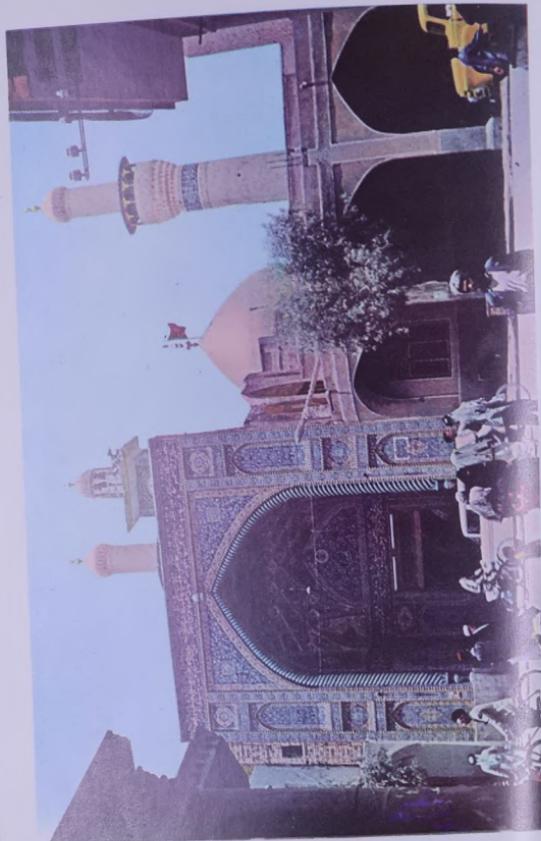
In **Karbala** is the Shrine of Imam El-Hussein ibn Ali. This stands in the middle of a great chamber, the golden dome of which, together with its two minarets, shine wonderfully.



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Mosque of Imam Ali at Najaf



Shrine of Imam El-Hussein at Karbala

There are many other attractive historical monuments in Karbala.

The outstanding monument of the 8th century is the fortress palace of *Ukhaidhir*, 30 miles south-west of Karbala, whose isolation and the dry desert climate, make it one of the best preserved and most imposing antiquities in Iraq. It was probably built by Isa ibn Musa, nephew of the Caliph Al-Mansur, who was persuaded to renounce his claim to the succession, and retired to Ukhaidhir to live the life of a millionaire recluse. The palace is enclosed by a strong outer wall, with the imposing main gateway on the north side ; this leads into the entrance hall, with a private mosque on the right, and thence into the principal courtyard of the palace, surrounded by buildings three storeys high, with the main «iwan» — reception chamber, facing the entrance. The rest of the building is taken up by the domestic quarter, and five private suites, each with its own courtyard.



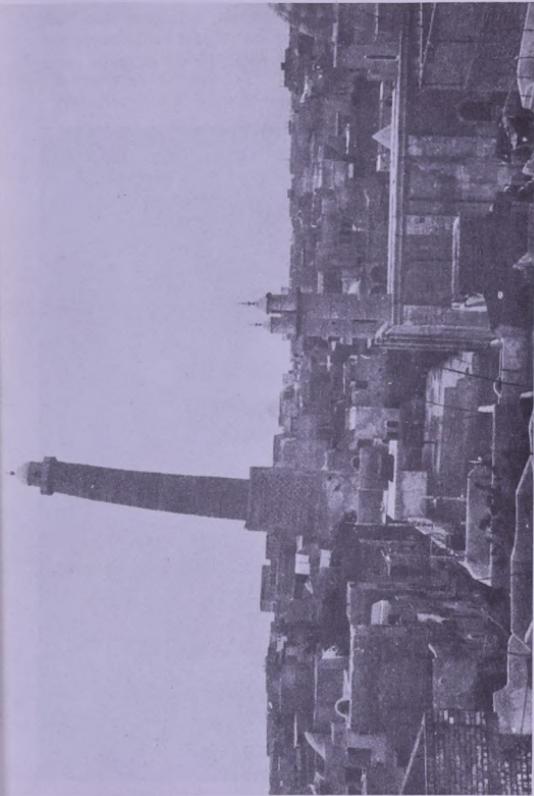
Ukhaidhir Palace

One ought also not to miss Kufa Mosque, situated in Kufa, about ten minutes from Najaf. It was designed by the Arab hero Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqqas in the very early days of Islam.

The principal cities of the north are Mosul and Kirkuk, **Mosul** is very old and the centre of communications and commerce, in the north. In visiting Mosul, one should not miss the Museum, the old An-Nuri Mosque with its leaning tower, the Mosque of Nebi Jirgis, and the 13th century palace of **Qara Serai**.

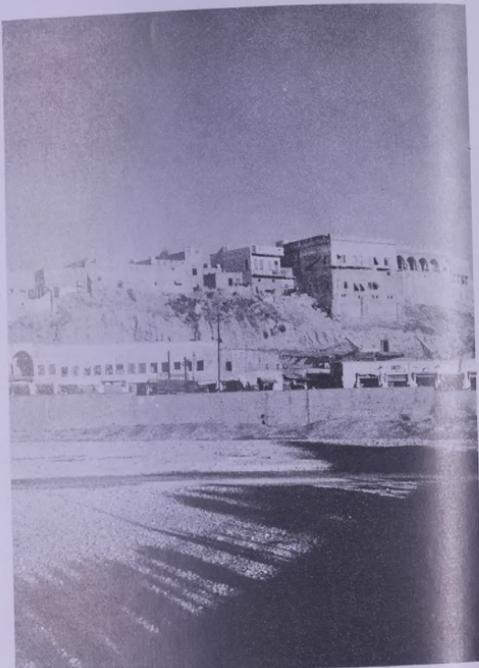


Qara Sarai



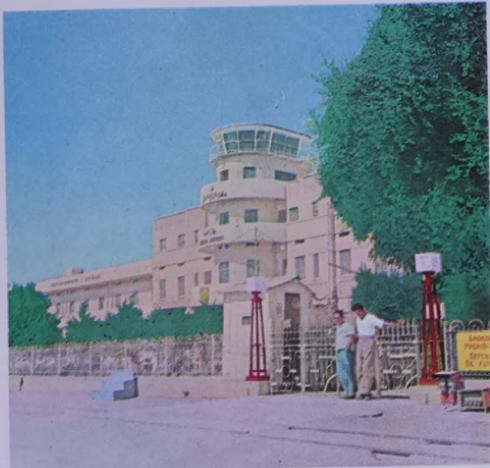
Mosul

Kirkuk is the great oil centre of the north. It is now one of the finest and most up-to-date cities, in Iraq. It dates back to Assyrian times. The tomb of the prophet Daniel is reputed to be here. The natural gas given off by the oil wells burns constantly.



Old Kirkuk

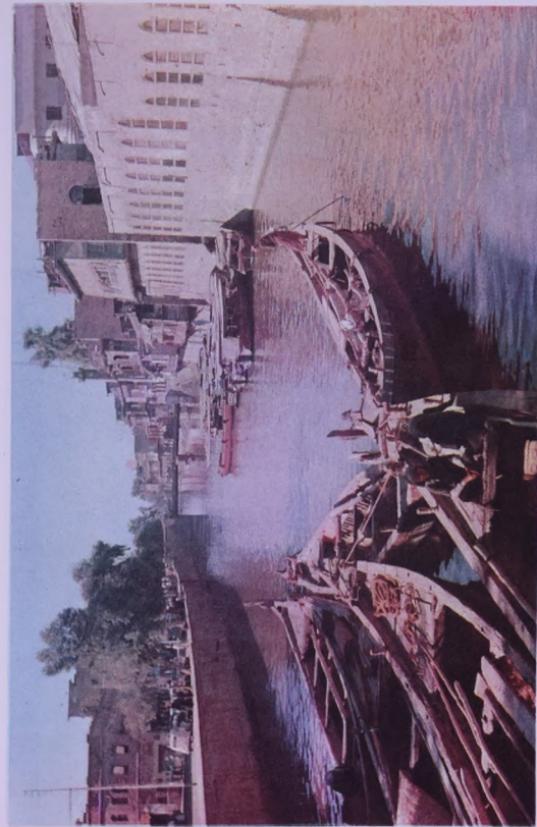
The largest city in the south is *Basrah*, Iraq's great port and centre of date industry. It is sometimes called *Venice of the East*, because it is laced with canals. *Sindbad the Sailor*, of Arabian Nights fame, is associated with Basrah. It has been a commercial city for more than a thousand years and also a centre of scholarship.



Basrah air-port.



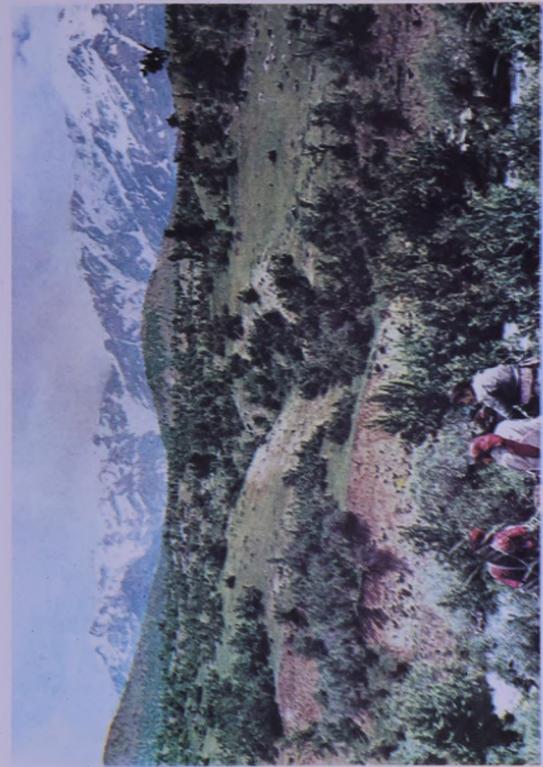
Forest of palm trees on Shatt-al-Arab



Basrah, Venice of the East

SUMMER RESORTS





In the neighbourhood of Haj Omran.

Next to the city of Baghdad, probably the most attractive part of Iraq for the tourist is the north and northeast.

Here colourful, friendly Kurdish people inhabit their towns surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery, sometimes wooded and watered by turbulent streams, sometimes gaunt and bare, but always dramatic and often awesome.

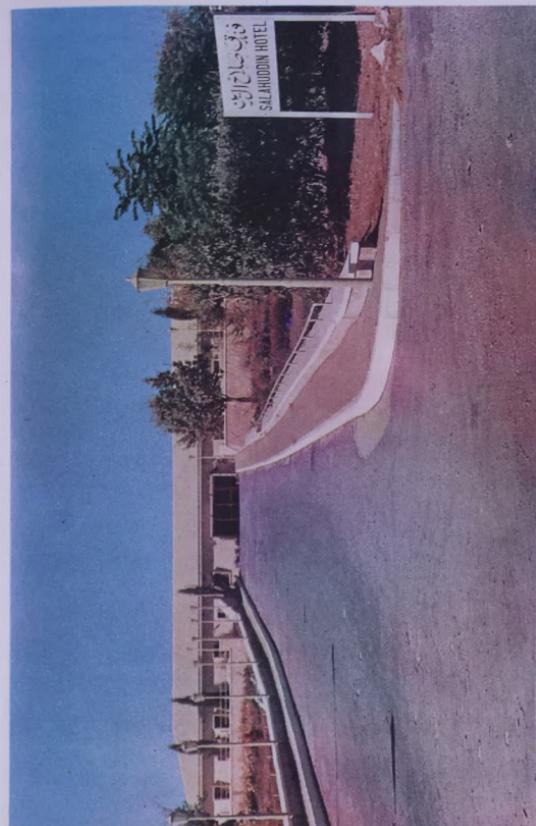
One can admire here the mountain grandeur and sylvan delight that are the setting for a number of villages now transformed into summer resorts. These little communities, so rich in natural amenity, have for long been the goal of the traveller and the explorer, but now they have been popularised. Communications have been improved—even to the provision of airfields—and new hotels, rest-houses and guest-houses have been built. A number of regions of northern Iraq have everything to commend them as popular summer resorts, for they stand high above the hot and humid plains; and as for winter sports resorts, they bid fair to become the Alps of the Middle East.

The principal resorts are the following :

Salahuddin. About a half-hour drive from Arbil Railway Station and 19 Kms. from Shaqlawa Summer Resort; at a height of 3633 feet above sea level. The highest temperature in summer is 38°C.

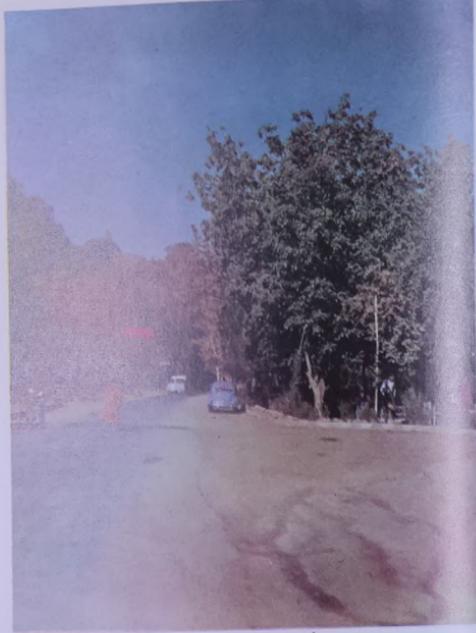
A beautiful resort with magnificent views of mountains. There are modern, furnished houses for summer visitors, a rest house, a swimming-pool, an open-air cinema, a cafe, a restaurant, shops, a school, a garden for children, a dispensary, and some government centres. There are also two modern hotels—Salahuddin and Pirmam. Salahuddin is a first-rate hotel consisting of 30 double rooms with private baths and the usual complementary services. It has large lounges, a dance floor and beautiful surrounding gardens.

Pirman is a second-class hotel consisting of 14 double rooms and a good cafe-restaurant.



Salahuddin first-class hotel.

Shaqlawa. About a half-hour drive from Salahuddin. Height : 1700 feet. Highest temperature in summer : 35°C.



An abundance of greenery, water and trees, surrounded by high mountains and overlooking a great valley.

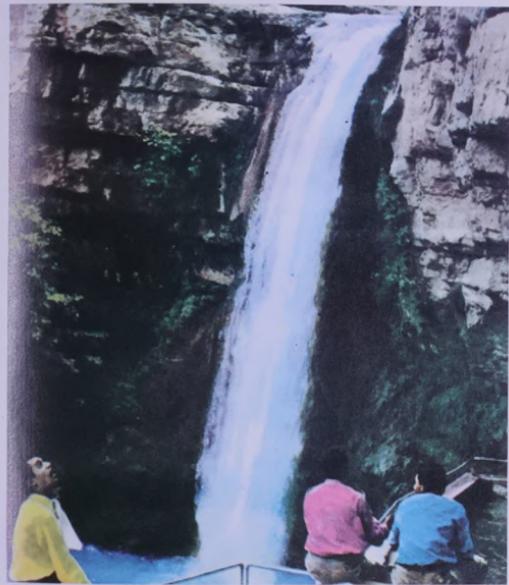
There is a hotel belonging to Summer Resorts & Tourism Service.

Gali Ali Beg. On the way to Haj Omran; 50 Kms. from Shaqlawa.

Height : 1700 feet. Highest temperature in summer : 38°C.

Here summer visitors may enjoy the sight of the great water-fall and other scenes of beauty.

There is a cafe containing a lounge and a dining-room.



Haji Omran. On the border of Iran. Height : 6000 feet. Highest temperature in summer 28°C.

Here the climate is very cold and the skiing-in February and March- is ideal.

The mountain water is therapeutic. There is a modern rest-house here.



— 66 —

Zaicjita.

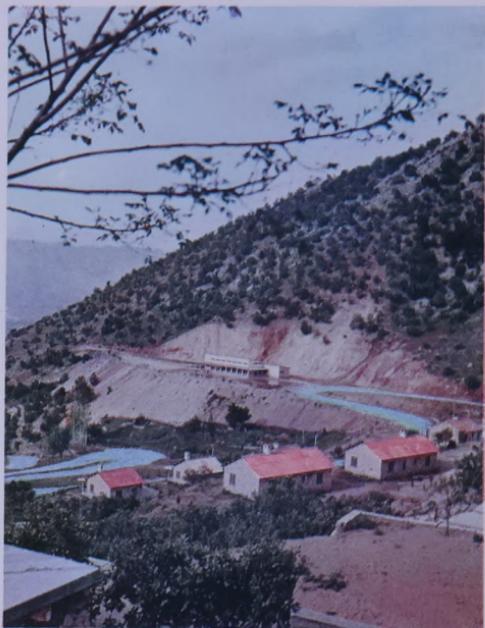
90 Kms from Mosul. Height : 4267 feet. Highest temperature in summer : 38°C. In a most romantic countryside where great pine trees give an atmosphere of peace and tranquility. There is a rest-house here.



— 67 —

Swaratouka. About 114 Kms from Mosul. Height : 5023 feet.
Highest temperature in summer : 33°C.

Attractive surroundings, mountain landscapes ; with a large hotel and houses designed to satisfy modern tourist requirements.



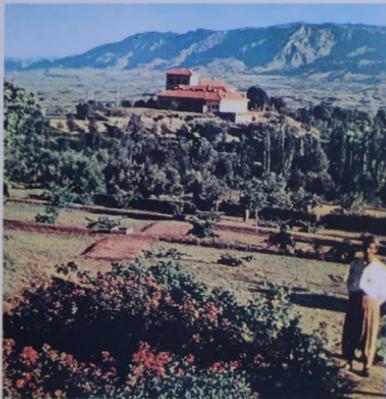
— 68 —

Sarsang. About 120 Kms from Mosul. Height : 3487 feet.
Highest temperature in summer : 34°C.

A most beautiful mountain resort with an interesting variety of fauna and flora. Nearby is the Republican Palace.

There is a big modern hotel with, among other amenities, constant hot water. It has big lounges, a swimming-pool, a dance-floor, tennis-courts and beautiful surrounding gardens.

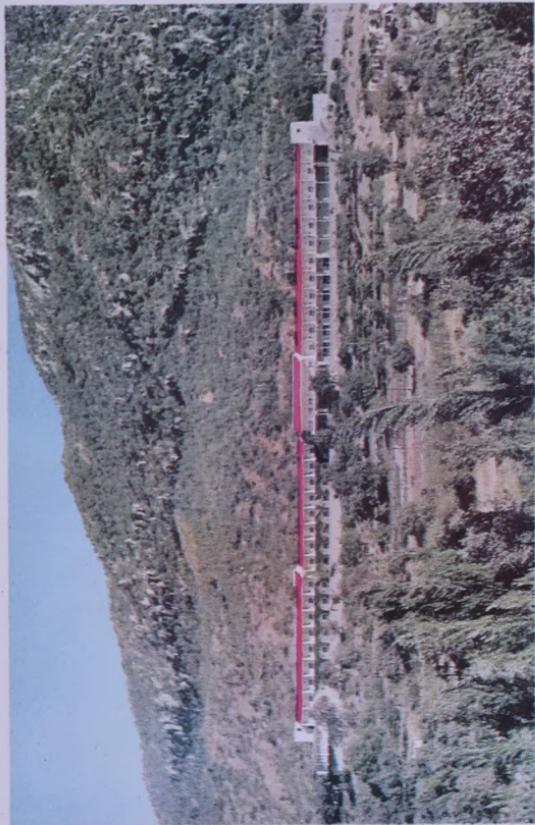
Some of our hardier tourists may want to try pitching their tents in this wonderful region. However, the courteous and hospitable Kurds and Arabs may insist that they be their guests, and certainly there is no better way to get to know people. What the houses might lack in luxury will be more than made up for by the warmth and friendliness of the host and his family.



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Gali Waterfall



Sarsang first-class hotel.

FRONTIER FORMALITIES



Currency

- 1 — Passengers are allowed to import all kinds of foreign currencies and in any amount whatsoever (except what is called the Israeli currency) provided the amount is declared to the customs authorities at the first port of call in Iraq. When the amount of foreign currency does not exceed the equivalent of ID.25/- such amount need not be declared.
- 2 — Passengers of Iraqi Nationality and those residing in Iraq are allowed to take out with them when leaving Iraq the equivalent of ID.25/- in foreign currency (Notes or Coins), and passengers non-resident in Iraq are allowed to take out with them the same amount of foreign currency brought in when they arrived in Iraq and recorded on their passports.
- 3 — All passengers are allowed to take out or bring in with them ID.15/- only.
- 4 — Foreign currency (Notes or Coins) may be brought in to this country by post (except what is called Israeli currency) and is not allowed to leave the country except under a licence obtained from the Foreign Exchange Control Committee. Such currency can only be cashed at the Banks authorized to deal with foreign exchange.

Foreign Visitors

Allowances	for import	for export
National Currency	ID. 15/- (not to be declared)	ID. 15/- (not to be declared)
Foreign Currency	equivalent of ID. 25/- (not to be declared) exception : Rial of Saudi Arabia and Iranian currency	amount declared and not utilized
Travellers Cheques	No limit and not to be declared	No limit and not to be declared

HEALTH :

International certificates of vaccination are required as follows :

Against	Disembarking	In transit	Persons with no certificates or with an invalid one
Smallpox	From India, Pakistan, Thailand or any infected area.	Not required if direct transit without leaving the airport.	Disembarking : Liable to vaccination and quarantine
Yellow Fever	From an endemic area.	Not required if direct transit without leaving the airport.	Liable to quarantine.
Cholera	From or Via India, Pakistan or Thailand.	Not required if direct transit without leaving the airport.	Disembarking : Vaccinated and quarantined for 5 days from date of leaving infected area.

NOTES :

- 1 — Passengers with traces of smallpox on their faces or bodies are granted exemption from vaccination.
- 2 — Exemption is granted to passengers holding medical certificates certifying that their state of health does not permit vaccination.
- 3 — Cholera vaccination certificates must show two injections made at an interval of 7 days.
- 4 — Only infants of less than 1 year are normally exempt from cholera vaccination.

Passport :

Valid passport required. Passengers should know that the Iraqi Authorities will not accept a passport which contains an endorsement or visa for Israel (either valid or expired).

Entry Visa :

Required by all foreigners. Passengers whose journeys begin in countries where there are no Iraqi Consulates or their representatives, should first receive confirmation that a visa will be granted on arrival. (See under Special Regulation Emergency).

Transit Visa :

Required by all foreigners except passengers in direct transit for transferring to another service on the same day ; provided they hold confirmed onward reservations and do not leave the airport.

Merchant Seamen :

Identity cards are accepted in lieu of passports from seamen and air crew travelling on duty when :

- a) Proceeding to join a ship or plane.
- b) Being repatriated after discharge ; provided they are sponsored by the captain.

Registration :

Persons entering Iraq with ordinary entry visa or transit, must register with the Directorate of Residence, in Baghdad, or with the Residence Officer in the Provinces, within 5 days of their arrival.

Emergency Visa :

Passengers commencing their journey in a country where there is no Iraqi Consular representation may apply for an entry or transit visa to be issued on arrival, but they should first receive confirmation that the visa will be granted.

Application must be made by signal, which must reach the station concerned in Baghdad(Directorate General of Security-Residence Department) at least 8 days before the passenger's intended arrival and must give the following information :

- a) Passenger's full name.
- b) Nationality.
- c) Passport Number.
- d) Religion.
- e) Reason for visit and duration of stay.
- f) Type of visa required.
- g) Reference in Iraq, if any.

Exit Visa :

Required by all persons leaving Iraq even if they stay only 24 hours.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

- 1) The bona fide baggage of a passenger is exempt from duty when it (a) accompanies him, (b) does not form part of the cargo or other freight, and (c) is not included in the manifest of the carrying vessel or vehicle.
- 2) Bona fide baggage includes wearing apparel and personal effects, provided that the articles are not for sale but are for the personal use of the passenger or for the use of the members of his family travelling with him. It also includes implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment of a passenger when imported for use in the first establishment of a business by him in Iraq, or for use by him during his temporary stay in Iraq, but it shall not include the following articles which are liable to duty :—
 - (a) Arms and Ammunition.
 - (b) Alcoholic liquors exceeding 1 litre or perfumed spirit exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ litre whether in opened or unopened containers. When these quantities are exceeded the whole becomes liable to duty.
 - (c) Cigarettes exceeding 100 in number, cigars exceeding 50 in number and other tobacco exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo in weight. When these quantities are exceeded the whole becomes liable to duty.
 - (d) Motor cars, motor and other cycles, carriages, pianos, pianolas, (automatic pianos), organs, harmoniums, gramophones, phonographs, radio sets and sound recorders.
 - (e) Articles for household use such as furniture, pictures, carpets, glassware, crockery, silver and plated ware, cutlery, forks and spoons. The following may be passed free of duty :—
 - (1) Used glassware, crockery, silver and plated ware.
 - (2) Carpets which are required for praying or as bedding.
- 3) In addition to the foregoing, the following articles shall be passed free of Customs Import Duty to tourists when they are second-hand only and are to be re-exported on departure from Iraq :

(Binoculars, photographic cameras, typewriters, radio sets, sound recorders).

- 4) Bona fide baggage imported within 90 days before or after a passenger's arrival in Iraq may, subject to the exceptions and conditions specified above, be passed free of duty. In special circumstances, this period can be extended to a total period not exceeding 120 days.
- 5) Personal effects consisting of imported articles are exempted from export duty on the same conditions as imported baggage.
- 6) The personal effects of travellers passing through Iraq in transit, either when accompanying passengers or when being taken through Iraq, within 3 months of the arrival in, or departure from Iraq, of the owners, are exempt from duty and transit dues but subject to such prohibitions or restrictions on importation and exportation as may be imposed by law.
- 7) A claim that goods liable to duty are re-imported must be supported by evidence, that they have been re-imported within 2 years of the date of exportation and that the property in them has continued in the passenger, provided that if the rate of duty has in the meantime been increased the difference in duty will be recoverable.
- 8) Goods imported for barter or trade purposes are not baggage. Such goods must be declared separately at the Custom House in the proper manner.

Vehicles

Admitted with a valid certificate from an international automobile association recognized by the Iraqi Automobile Association, in Baghdad.

The period motor-cars and motor-cycles are allowed to stay in Iraq is two months; but can be extended (for compelling reasons) to a total period not exceeding one year. Customs duty is imposed after the expiration of this period.



**DIPLOMATIC
MISSIONS**



IRAQ DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS ABROAD

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
22 Queen's Gate,
London S. W. 7,
ENGLAND.

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
Argelanderstrasse 4,
BONN
WEST-GERMANY.

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
ANKARA
TURKEY.

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
A/3 Bath Island,
KARACHI — 4
PAKISTAN.

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
176 Avenue Brugmann
BRUXELLES
BELGIQUE.

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
Praha 6,
Na Zatorce 10,
TCHECOSLOVAQUIE.

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
6 Avenue de la Victoire,
RABAT
MAROC.

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
2 Hsiu Shuni Nan Chieh,
Chien Kuo Men Wai,
PEKING
CHINA.

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
2135 Wyoming Avenue N.W.,
Washington 8 D.C.,
U.S.A.

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
6, Hermanos Becquer,
MADRID.
SPAIN.

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
TEHERAN
IRAN.

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
21 Prithvi Raj Road,
NEW-DELHI 11
INDIA

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
KABUL
AFGHANISTAN.

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
197, Avenue de Paris,
TUNIS
TUNISIE

Embassy of the Rpublic of Iraq,
Ostrovski Pereulok,
House No. 8,
MOSCOW
U.S.S.R.

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
OS 11 Wakagicho,
Shibuyaku,
TOKYO
JAPAN.

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
Via Ferdinando di Savoia 8/10
ROME
ITALY

Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Iraq
to the United Nations,
14 East 79th Street,
New York 21, N. Y.,
U. S. A.

Legation of the Republic of Iraq,
Djalan Teuku,
Umar 38,
DJAKARTA
INDONESIA.

Consulate-General of the Republic of Iraq,
Panorama 203,
Walkeshwar Road,
Malabar Hill,
BOMBAY — 6
INDIA.

Consulate of the Republic of Iraq,
40 Rue du Rhone,
GENEVE
SUISSE

Consulate of the Republic of Iraq,
2 — A Raffles Place,
SINGAPORE 1,
MALAYO

Legation of the Republic of Iraq,
WIEN I
Wallnerstrasse 3/1,
VIENNA
AUSTRIA

Consulate-General of the Republic of Iraq,
14 East 79th Street,
New York 21, N. Y.,
U.S.A.

Legation of the Republic of Iraq,
Garden City,
P. O. B. 974,
TRIPOLI
LIBYA.

Consulate-General of the Republic of Iraq,
Beyoglu P. K. 103,
ISTANBUL
TURKEY

Consulate of the Republic of Iraq,
STOCKHOLM
SWEDEN

Monsieur Jamil Harb Pasha,
Consul de la Republique d'Irak,
14 Rue de Grammont.
DAKAR.

Mr. Falil A. Ghaffor,
Honorary Consul of the Republic of Iraq,
Abdul Ghaffor Building,
Church Street Fort,
COLOMBO
CEYLON.

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
Cairo,
U. A. R.

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
Jidda,
Saudi Arabia.

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
Beirut,
LEBANON.

Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
Khartoum,
SUDAN.

Consulate of the Republic of Iraq,
Kermanshah.
IRAN.

Consulate-General of the Republic of Iraq,
Damascus,
U. A. R.

Consulate of the Republic of Iraq,
Aleppo.
U. A. R.

Consulate of the Republic of Iraq,
Khorramshahr,
IRAN.

Diplomatic Missions in Iraq

The Royal Afghanistan Embassy.	28/10 Waziriyah.	Tel.: 29986
Embassy of the People's Republic of Albania.	Masbah.	Tel.: 90160
Embassy of Belgium.	Karradah Al-Sharkiya	Tel.: 92077
The British Embassy.	Karkh	Tel.: 32126
Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.	4/33/4 Karradat Mariam.	Tel.: 34121
Embassy of the People's Republic of China.	Karradat Mariam.	Tel.: 34042
Legation of Cuba.	7/1/8, Mansour.	Tel.: 34882
Embassy of the Czechoslovak Republic	Saadoun.	Tel.: 92823
The Royal Danish Embassy.	204 Alwiyah.	Tel.: 93058
The Finnish Legation.	35/15 Masbah.	Tel.: 90954
Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany.	Masbah.	Tel.: 92037
Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic.	40/35 Masbah.	Tel.: 92896
Embassy of India.	Waziriyah.	Tel.: 2014
Embassy of Indonesia.	Masbah.	Tel.: 98679
The Iranian Imperial Embassy.	Karradat Mariam.	Tel.: 32171
Embassy of Italy.	Karradat Mariam.	Tel.: 31161
Embassy of Japan.	2/9 A Waziriyah.	Tel.: 29003
Embassy of Jordan	Masbah.	Tel.: 92094
Embassy of Lebanon.	Waziriyah.	Tel.: 4743
Embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco.	Waziriyah.	Tel.: 29277
The Royal Netherlands Legation.	Saadoun.	Tel.: 87174
Embassy of Pakistan.	10/1/8 Waziriyah.	Tel.: 86814
Embassy of the Polish People's Republic.	2/1/27 Karrada Al-Sharkiya	Tel.: 90297
Embassy of the Rumanian People's Republic.	63/B/21 Fatih Sq.	Tel.: 98644
Embassy of Saudi Arabia	Waziriyah.	Tel.: 2018
Embassy of Spain.	Karradah Al-Sharkiya	Tel.: 4107
Embassy of the Sudan.	25/35 Masbah.	Tel.: 99007
Royal Swedish Embassy.	132/2 Al Nidhal St. Saadoun	Tel.: 93918
The Swiss Legation.	3/112 Alwiyah.	Tel.: 88516
Embassy of the Republic of Tunisia.	Waziriyah.	Tel.: 2011
Embassy of Turkey.	2/8 Waziriyah.	Tel.: 89521
Embassy of the United Arab Republic.	Zahawi Street.	Tel.: 28853
The American Embassy.	Masbah.	Tel.: 92041
Embassy of U.S.S.R.	Karradat Mariam.	Tel.: 34351
Embassy of the Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia.	10/11/1 Bustan Kubba	Tel.: 85253

HOTELS & REST HOUSES



Baghdad luxurious hotel

A SELECTION OF 1st & 2nd-CLASS HOTELS IN BAGHDAD

Name of Hotel	Location	Tel.	No. of rooms	No. of baths	Room Rates in Iraqi Dinars (1)						Restaurant Prices	
					Private	Total	No. Room	Single Occupancy	Double Occupancy	Room & Board	Full Board	
Baghdad	Sadoun St.	59031	200	200	3/500	4/500	—	5/000	—	—	/300	/800 /1,000
Ambassador	Abu-Navwas St.	86105	65	65	2/500	2/900	4/000	3/300	4/300	6/500	/400	/600 /750
Khayam	Rashid St.	57441	56	56	3/000	3/300	4/600	4/500	4/800	6/300	/300	/600 /700
Samiramus	Rashid St.	86191	90	90	1/250	1/500	2/850	2/500	3/000	4/500	/300	/600 /600
Zia	Rashid St.	4808	25	25	2/000	2/300	3/000	3/000	3/600	5/000	/300	/600 /700
Iraq	Rashid St.	86137	74	27	39	—	2/000	3/000	—	3/500	5/900	/300 /550 /650
Tigris Palace	Rashid St.	85196	43	43	2/000	2/250	3/500	3/500	4/000	6/000	/250	/600 /750
Sindbad	Rashid St.	86181	42	42	1/300	1/750	3/000	3/500	4/000	5/500	/400	/700 /700

(1) I.D. 1 (1 000 Fils) = £ Sterling, U.S. \$ 2.8

A SELECTION OF 1st & 2nd-CLASS HOTELS IN BAGHDAD

Name of Hotel	Location	Tel.	No. of rooms	No. of baths	Room Rates in Iraqi Dinars (1)						Restaurant Prices		
					Private	Total	No. Room	Single Occupancy	Double Occupancy	Room & Board	Full Board		
Alwiyah Palace	Alwiyah	98974	14	1	\$	1/250	1/500	3/000	3/000	5/000	/250	/500 /600	
River Front	Near Alhrar Bridge	7097	22	22	1/250	1/500	2/500	2/000	2/500	4/500	/250	/500 /600	
Ardo	Alwiyah	99025	11	11	1/000	1/250	2/250	1/500	2/000	4/000	/250	/600 /600	
Blue Danube	Sadoun St., Battaween	7344	38	—	8	/750	1/000	2/200	1/250	1/750	4/150	/250	/600 /600
Savoy	Abu-Navwas St.	4922	12	2	5	1/000	1/250	2/250	2/000	2/500	4/500	/250	/450 /550
Sargon	Abu-Navwas St.	5496	20	6	16	1/000	1/250	2/200	2/000	2/500	4/000	/250	/500 /500
Babylon	Mustansir St.	85852	26	18	22	/750	1/000	2/000	1/250	1/700	4/000	/250	/500 /500
Summer	Rashid St.	85955	30	—	10	/750	1/000	1/750	1/000	1/500	3/000	/200	/400 /450

(1) I.D. 1 (1 000 Fils) = £ Sterling, U.S. \$ 2.8

A SELECTION OF HOTELS IN BASRAH, MOSUL AND KIRUK

Name of Hotel	Address	Tel.	No. of Rooms	Rooms rates in Iraqi Dinars				Restaurant prices	
				No. of baths	Private	Total No.	Single Occupancy	Double Occupancy	
Shatt-al-Arab	Mina-Basrah	7703	88	88	88	—	2,300	2,650	—
St. George	Huriyah St., Basrah.	2331	10	8	9	1,530	1,750	2,550	3,000 6,000 -/350 -/350 -/700
Shidhdad	Thawra St., Basrah.	4533	17	9	9	-/750	1,000	2,250	1,000 4,500 -/250 -/450 -/550
Seminansis	Corniche St., Basrah.	3476	24	14	17	-/500	-/750	2,000	1,050 3,050 -/250 -/500 -/500
Rashidin	Wadi Haifa, Mosul.	5123	25	25	1,550	1,700	2,750	2,500	3,000 5,000 -/300 -/600 -/700
Station	Railway Station Mosul	3083	14	14	14	—	—	2,750	— 5,500 -/300 -/600 -/650
Sargan	Opp. Mosul Railway, Mosul.	4533	23	—	4	-/600	—	-/700	— 4,000 -/300 -/550 -/650
Khayam	Timburiya St., Mosul.	2193	15	—	2	-/700	—	-/700	— 4,000 -/300 -/550 -/650
Station	Railway Station Kirkuk	2048	13	13	13	—	—	2,250	— 4,000 -/300 -/550 -/650
Shidhdad	Thawra St., Kirkuk.	3083	29	—	5	-/400	-/520	-/500	-/740 — — — —
Seminansis	Mouli St., Kirkuk.	2566	33	—	6	-/500	-/600	—	1,000 1,200 — — — —
Sheberaied	Thawra St., Kirkuk.	2530	28	—	3	-/400	-/500	-/600	-/900 — — — —

HOTELS AND REST-HOUSES BELONGING TO «SUMMER RESORTS AND TOURISM SERVICE »

Name of Hotel or rest-house	Address	Tel.	No. of rooms	No. of baths	Full-board rates in Iraqi Dinars			Restaurant prices
					Private	Total No.	per person	
Sarsank Hotel	Sarsank Summer Resort.	14	60	55	59	1,750	3,500	-/250 -/500 -/600
Salahuddin Hotel.	Salahuddin Summer Resort.	1	30	30	30	1,750	3,500	-/250 -/500 -/600
Swaratouka Hotel.	Swaratouka Summer Resort.	6	12	4	5	1,250	2,550	-/200 -/400 -/450
Phran Hotel	Salahuddin Summer Resort.	8	14	2	4	1,250	2,500	-/200 -/400 -/450
Khanzad Hotel	Shakawa Summer Resort.	9	8	2	3	1,750	3,500	-/250 -/500 -/550
Hajji Omran Rest-house	Hajji Omran Summer Resort.	2A	5	—	2	2,000	4,000	-/250 -/500 -/550
Zawita Rest-house	Zawita Summer Resort.	37	2	2	2	1,250	2,500	-/250 -/400 -/450
Rutha Rest-house	Rutha.	16	16	16	16	1,500	3,000	-/250 -/500 -/550
Sulaimaniya Rest-house	Sulaimaniya.	100	12	12	12	1,500	3,000	-/250 -/500 -/550
Amara Rest-house	Amara.	398	6	6	6	1,500	3,000	-/250 -/500 -/550
Nassiriyah Rest-house	Nassiriyah.	279	6	6	6	1,500	3,000	-/250 -/500 -/550
Samarra Rest-house	Samarra.	24	6	4	5	1,500	3,000	-/250 -/500 -/550

Children Tariff : children under 7 years of age, half tariff

BANKS



BANKS

Bank	Location	Headquarters	Tel	Branches in Baghdad	In the Provinces
Central Bank of Iraq	Bank St.	Baghdad	85126	—	Basrah.
Rafidain Bank	Bank St.	Baghdad	86011	Karib, Kathimain, Sadioun, South Gate.	Ardil, Shuhannaya, Nasif, Anbar, Bakouba, Mosul, Ko, Nasiriyah, Kirkuk, Hil- is, Basrah, Asfar, Kerbilah, Dhiwayya.
Iraq Commercial Bank	Bank St.	Baghdad	87128	Karib, Shukh Omar, Kathimain, South Gate.	Samawa.
Baghdad Bank	Bank St.	Baghdad	87791	South Gate, Kith St.	Basrah, Mosul.
Arab Bank	Bank St.	Amman	85157	Rashid St.	Mosul, Basrah.
Federal Bank of Lebanon	Amrin Sq. Rashid St.	Beirut	87178	Sadioun St., Kathimain.	Kerbala, Basrah.
Intra Bank	Samawali St.	Beirut	89785	Baghdad.	—
Eastern Bank	Bank St.	London	84161	Rashid St., New Bank St.	Basrah, Kirkuk, Mosul, Am- rah.
Ottoman Bank	New Bank St.	London	87161	North Gate, Rashid St., Sadioun St., Karridat Marrum, Kirkuk, A-Sharqiyah.	Basrah, Zulfiqar, Mosul, Ar- bil.
British Bank of the Middle East	New Bank St.	London	84101	Bak St., Rashid St., Abuyaib.	Basrah.
National Bank of Pakistan	Samawali St.	Karachi	88703	Baghdad	—



OFFICIAL EXCHANGE FOR IRAQI DINAR



Official Exchange for Iraqi Dinar

Country	Currency Unit	Rate
Argentine	(Peso)	50.4
Australia	(Pound)	1.250
Austria	(Shilling)	72.8
Belgium	(Franc)	140.
Bolivia	(Boliviano)	532.
Brazil	(Gruzeiro)	51.8
Burma	(Kyat)	13.333
Canada	(Dollar)	2.688
Ceylon	(Rupee)	13.333
Chile	(Peso)	308.
Colombia	(Peso)	5.460
Costa Rica	(Colon)	15.722
Cuba	(Peso)	2.8
Denmark	(Krone)	19.340
Dominican Republic	(Peso)	2.8
Ecuador	(Surce)	42.
Egypt	(Pound)	.975
El-Salvador	(Colon)	7.
Ethiopia	(Dollar)	6.957
Finland	(Markka)	644.
France	(Franc)	1382
Germanv-F.R.	(Deutsche Mark)	11.76
Germany-D.R.	(Mark)	6.22
China Republic	(Yen)	6.89
Greece	(Drachma)	84.
Guatemala	(Quetzal)	2.8
Haiti	(Gourde)	14.
Honduras	(Lempira)	5.6
Hong Kong	(Dollar)	16.12
Hungary	(Forint)	32.87
Iceland	(Krona)	106.4
India	(Rupee)	13.333
Indo-China	(Piastre)	57.65
Indonesia	(Rupiah)	11.36
Iran	(Rial)	212.1
Italy	(Lira)	1750.
Ireland	(Pound)	1.001
Japan	(Yen)	1008.
Lebanon	(Pound)	8.80

Country	Currency	Unit	Rate
Luxemburg	(Franc)		140.
Libya	(Pound)		1.
Mexico	(Peso)		35.
Morroco	(Derham)		14.17
Netherland	(Guilder)		10.17
New Zealand	(Pound)		.992
Nicaragua	(Cordoba)		19.6
Norway	(Krone)		20.
Pakistan	(Ruppe)		13.333
Panama	(Balbau)		2.8
Paraguay	(Guarani)		168
Peru	(Sol)		19.
Philippines	(Peso)		5.6
Polland	(Zloty)		11.22
Portugal	(Escudo)		80.56
Rumania	(Lei)		16.80
Spain	(Peseta)		168.
Sweden	(Krona)		14.485
Switzerland	(Franc)		11.998
Syria	(Pound)		6.136
Thailand	(Bakt)		58.1
Turkey	(Lira)		7.84
U. S. A.	(Dollar)		2.8
U.S.S.R.	(Rouble)		11.20
U. Of South Africa	(Pound)		1.
U. K.	(Pound)		1.
Urugay	(Peso)		4.211
Venezuela	(Bolivar)		9.38
Yougoslavia	(Dinar)		840.

I.D. (1) = 1 000 Fils

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Time

Three hours ahead of Greenwich.

Business Hours.

Government Offices.

September 1 — March 31	8 a.m.-3 p.m.
On Thursdays :	8 — 1
April 1 — August 31	7 a.m.-2 p.m.
On Thursdays :	7 — 12

All government departments and most shops and business houses close on Fridays.

Clothing.

Type of clothing required is light cotton for summer ; warm clothing in winter.

Drinking Water.

Tap water is absolutely safe to drink.

A selected list of Provision stores in Baghdad

	Tel.
City Market,	83944
Spinneys,	87980
Orosdi Back,	5737
Magi,	7632
Rafi,	83768
Sphinx,	86338
Sami Stores,	87218
Coronet,	88244
B.G.S.S.	5001

Most provision stores are ready to supply you with your daily needs of all sorts of provisions, delivered to your doorstep on request.

Liquors.

Arak is the native drink — rather strong !

At good restaurants and hotels, you can get cocktails and most of the European liquors.

Laundry.

Laundry is excellent and cheap. Dry cleaning establishments are everywhere.

Transportation.

Modern taxi cabs and private cars are the popular way to get around; an excellent bus service is available.

Tipping.

In most hotels and restaurants, there is a service charge of ten per cent added to your bill; if not, tip about ten per cent.

Season for visitors.

The best season for visiting Iraq is from the beginning of October until the end of May.

This season is delightful, with moderate temperatures and a sky which is rarely overcast.

Sports

Tennis, Swimming, Fishing and Boating.

Post Offices in Baghdad.

(A list of the more important ones.)

	Tel.
Central Post — Office H.P.O.	7498
Jenubi Baghdad, Rashid St.	6698
Kadhimain Post Office	21321
Adhamiya,	2279
Karkh,	30398
Karrada Al-Sharquiya,	9612
Alwiya,	9050

CAFES & RESTAURANTS IN BAGHDAD

Al-Min'a, a beautiful restaurant in the form of a ship — Baghdad.



A Selection of Restaurants in Baghdad

Min'a cafe & restaurant.		Tel.
	Unknown Soldier Sq.	
Golden Nest — cafe & restaurant.	Sadoun St.	4857
	Hurriya Sq.	91630
Twenty One — cafe & restaurant.	Nidhal St.	98884
Faraj — cafe & restaurant.	Rashid St.	88116
Lugano — cafe, restaurant & bar.	Sadoun St.	88333
Buran — restaurant	Nasr Sq. Sadoun St.	—
Ali Shish — serving chicken only.	Tahrir Sq.	5558
Jamhuriya — buffet.	Rashid St. Sinak.	84297
Romance -- buffet	Rashid St.	86604
Suisse — Buffet.	Near Ahrar Bridge.	5955
Sharif Haddad — oriental dishes & bar.	Ammulias — oriental dishes.	83045
	Rashid St.	
Asima — oriental dishes.	Ahrar Bridge.	85254
Gondola — cafe, restaurant & bar.	Abu Nawas St.	7640

Gardenia — cafe, restaurant & bar	Abu Nawas St.	Tel. 86548
Baghdad Nights — cafe, restaur- ant & Bar.	Abu Nawas St.	5607
Asia — cafe, restaurant & bar.	Abu Nawas St.	4796
Sallumi — cafe, restaurant & bar.	Abu Nawas St.	99512

1st and 2nd-class hotels have excellent restaurants. They provide both Iraqi and International food.



AMUSEMENTS IN BAGHDAD





Khayam Cinema — Interior decoration.

Cinemas —

	Tel.
Khayyam	85909
Roxy	4285
Rex	86869
Sindbad	7270
Watani	83686
Aladdin	4914

Tickets

a. First-class cinemas

Box (4 seats)	550 fils
Stalls	100 fils
Gallery	130 fils

b. Second-class cinemas

Box (4 seats)	350 fils
Stalls or gallery	80 fils

All the seats are numbered and reservable. It is advisable to reserve boxes in advance.

Shows begin at :

- 10.30 a.m.
- 4.30 p.m.
- 7.30 p.m.
- 9.30 p.m.

Programmes are advertised in «The Iraq Times», English daily.

Night Clubs

	Tel.
Auberge :	Park Al Sadoun
Embassy :	Masbah
Ali Baba :	Alwiya
Tanius :	Abu-Nawas St.
Andalus :	7517
	Abu-Nawas St.
	83232

MUSEUMS IN BAGHDAD



- 1 — **Iraq Museum** — Al-Mamun St. Contains antiquities of the earliest peoples in Iraq.
- 2 — **Abbassid Museum** — Behind the Ministry of Defence building. Contains an important collection of Islamic-especially Abbassid-relics.
- 3 — **Arab Museum** — Samawal St. Contains Arab and Islamic antiquities.
- 4 — **Arms Museum** — Sheikh Omar St., Contains ancient Arab weapons.
- 5 — **Iraqi Artists Museum** — Imam-el-Adham St.

Notice for Museum visitors :

- 1 — All museums are open to the public every day of the week (except Thursday), during the hours indicated on the notice-board at the entrance.
- 2 — Adult visitors are charged an admission fee of 20 fils.
- 3 — Children under five years are not admitted. Children between five and ten years are admitted provided that they are accompanied by their guardians.
- 4 — Schools and other educational institutions are admitted free. A written request should be made to the Director General of Antiquities (Phone 6039) at least one day in advance of the intended visit, so that an appointment can be fixed and a guide provided to conduct the group (without cost).
- 5 — Free public tours of the Museum are conducted by guide-lecturers on Fridays at 11 a.m.

- 6 — Visitors are requested not to take into the Museum such objects as parcels, canes, etc. Such articles can be left, free of charge, at the entrance.
- 7 — Smoking is not allowed inside the exhibition halls.
- 8 — Visitors are requested not to touch the exhibits, and not to put their hands on the glass of exhibition cases.
- 9 — Photographing of exhibits is not permitted. Special permission from the Director General of Antiquities must be obtained for such purposes.
- 10 — Guide-Books, archaeological maps, photographs of exhibits, and other publications are offered for sale at the entrance to the museums.

HOSPITALS & PHARMACIES IN BAGHDAD



Pharmacies

A list is given below of some of the pharmacies in Baghdad.

		Tel.
Baghdad,	Rashid St.	83944
Fetto,	Rashid St.	6579
Al-Bilad,	Rashid St.	6235
Kaka,	Rashid St. Aqoliya.	87750
Al-Nur,	Sadoun St.	88353
Al-Sadoun	Sadoun St.	27251
Al-Huriyah,	Sadoun St.	87433
Jobran,	Attar St-Karrad Al-Sharqiya.	91113
Al-Amal,	Kifah St.	86524
Rafidain,	Karkh-Salhiya.	31374
Adhamiya,	Adhamiya.	29651
Al-Salam,	Kadhima'in.	27251

Hospitals in Baghdad

(A list of the more important ones)

A. Public.		Tel.
Al-Salam.	Alwiyah.	99021
Al-Jumhuri	Bab el-Muadham (North Gate)	89021
Al-Shaab,	Iwadhiya.	85186
Al-Numan,	Adhamiya.	29001
Al-Jumhuri,		2001
Al-Firdaws,	Kadhima'in. Alwiyah	97222
B. Private		
St. Rafael,	Karrada al Sharqiya	99587
Al-Samarra'i,	Alwiyah.	85137
Faydhi,	Sadoun,	6461

**COMMUNICATIONS
&
TRANSPORT**

AIRLINES

		Tel.
Iraqi Airways	Sadoun St.	5051
Air Liban,	Yassin Khedairy Bldg., South Gate.	88102
Alitalia,	Yassin Khedairy Bldg., South Gate.	5353
B.O.A.C.	Munir Abbas Bldg. South Gate.	86446
Iranian Airways,	c/o Iraq Tours Ltd., Semiramis Bldg., Rashid St.	83743
K.L.M.	South Gate.	4081
Lufthansa.	Sadoun St.	83135
Middle East Airlines.	Sadoun St.	4293
Misrair.	c/o Universal Travel Bureau Rashid St., Sinak.	4757
Pakistan international Airlines,	Sadoun St.	88410
Pan American World Airways,	Sadoun St.	87709
Swissair,	Sadoun St.	98192
S.A.S.	Sadoun St.	87187
Saudi Arabian Airlines,	Rashid St.	88532



Iraqi Airways, Luxurious Viscounts.

Member of the International Air Transport Association.
Speed in smooth, above-the-weather flying.

Delicious free meals and excellent drinks. Courteous personal attention.

Booking Office, Sadoun, Sadoun St. Tel.: No. 5051

The Iraqi Airways operates its services between Baghdad and Cairo, Teheran, Damascus, Beyrouth, Bahrain, Kuwait, Basrah, Mosul, Istanbul, Athens, Vienna, Prague, London, Karachi and New Delhi.

Viscount aircraft are operated by Iraqi Airways on these sectors, ensuring safety and comfort.

At all the above stations the Iraqi Airways has General Agents who take care of all formalities.

TOURIST AGENCIES

		Tel.
Abultimman Travel Bureau, 2A/8/1, Sadoun St.		84415
Aladdin Travels, Sadoun St.		7014
Ataifa Tours & Transport, Rashid St., Sinak		88519
Bahjat Hassan & Co., Rashid St.		83871
Thos. Cook & Son Ltd., Sadoun St.		89721
Iraq Tours Ltd., Rashid St.		83743
Karnak Tourist & Transport Co., Shabiby Bldg., Sadoun St.	87171	
Charles S. Kourkgy	Khayam Hotel Bldg., Sinak, South Gate.	88133
Orientours, Rashid St.		6251
Universal Travel Bureau, Rashid St., Sinak.		4757
Voyages Raymond Metti, Semiramis Hotel Bldg., Rashid St.		4725
Gulf Agency Co. (Basra) Ltd., Sadoun St., Battaween.		7880
Duglah Tours & Travel, Sadoun St., Sindibad Cinema Bldg.,		7845

IRAQI REPUBLICAN RAILWAYS

The Iraqi Republican Railways are divided into three main lines radiating from Baghdad : —

1. Baghdad — Ma'qil (Basrah) Metre Gauge Line, a distance of 569 kilometres, with branch lines, one at Al-Hindiyah Junction for the holy city of Kerbala and the other at Ur-Junction (Ur of the Chaldees) for An-Nasiriyah, a distance of about 16 kilometres. The Line serves the Liwas of Kerbala, Al-Hilla, Ad-Diwaniyah, Nassiriya and Basrah, famous for its world renowned DATES. On this line travellers can visit the ancient places of Babylon, Al-Ukhaidher, Eridu (Warka) and Ur of the Chaldees and Holy Shrines at Kerbala.
2. Baghdad — Kirkuk — Erbil Metre Gauge Line, a distance of 427 kilometres with a branch line at Juloulah Junction, for Khanaquin City, a distance of about 25 kilometres. The Line serves the Liwas of Diyala, Kirkuk and Erbil. On this Section, travellers can visit the famous Oil Fields at Kirkuk (Baba Gurgur) and the ancient Castle at Erbil).
3. Baghdad — Mosul — Tel Kotchek Standard Gauge Line, a distance of 531 kilometres. The Line serves the Liwas of Baghdad and Mosul. On this Section travellers can visit Samarra, the ruins of Hatra, Nimrud, and Ninevah, the famous capital of the Assyrian Empire and other historical places. The Baghdad - Tel - Katchek Line offers direct connection to Aleppo, Beyrouth, Ankara, Istanbul and with the Simplon — Orient Express from Istanbul to Rome, Paris and London via Nice, Belgrade, Zagreb, Trieste and Milan.

So rapid has been the growth of communications that provision for other needs of the tourists such as Hotels on modern lines exist in all the principal cities of Iraq.

The Iraqi Republican Railways will undertake to make special arrangements for the conveyance of Tourists in parties to any point reached by their trains, provided arrangements are made in advance.

Travel Facilities.

The Iraqi Republican Railways offer up-to-date comfortable rail travel on each of the three lines radiating from Baghdad. Dust-free travel is provided in the air-conditioned coaches with first and second accommodation and also in modern ordinary First and Second Class carriages.

The Railway Administration has a Station Hotel at Mosul and Rest Houses at Al-Hilla (for Babylon), Juicoula' Junction, Kirkuk, Erbil, and provides comfortable accommodation and excellent food for the convenience of the passengers and tourists etc. Arrangements for accommodation and meals in the Rest Houses are to be made in advance.

The Railway Administration does not guarantee accommodation on any of their trains unless it is reserved in advance. This can be done through the City Booking Office in Baghdad, Telephone No. 7131 or through the Station Master of the Station at which the passenger will entrain and must receive his confirmation that the reservation has been made.

Reserved Saloons. —

A number of Reserved Saloons is available that can be used by tourists on both the Metre and Standard Gauge Lines. These Saloons have sleeping accommodation for two and three persons, with bathroom, kitchen and are supplied with napery, cooking utensils etc. and a cook is provided.

Bedding, unless specially ordered is not supplied with these Saloons. Arrangements can be made for Saloons to be detached at any station as required.

Special charges are raised against those using saloons, details of which can be obtained from the Traffic Manager, Baghdad West.

Break of Journey

The holder of a ticket for a distance of more than 160 kilometres may break journey for one day for every 160 kilometres in addition to the time occupied by the journey. The break of journey may be made at any station provided the holder arrives at destination not later than the day on which he is due to arrive.

The following free allowance of luggage will be given for each ticket holder, provided the luggage is booked before commencement of the Journey : —

On each First Class Ticket	60 Kilos
On each Second Class Ticket	40 Kilos
On each Third Class Ticket	30 Kilos

Half the free allowance will be given on each child's ticket. Additional luggage in excess of this allowance will be charged for.

Rest Houses

Rest Houses owned and managed by the Railways are provided at Al-Hilla, Juloula' Junction, Kirkuk and Erbil.

Reservation of Accommodation in Rest Houses

Telegrams reserving accommodation in these Rest Houses will be despatched free of charge. Passengers wishing to reserve accommodation should apply to : Hotels and Catering, Grand Station, Baghdad West, or ring up The Office Superintendent of the Department (Telephone Railway Exchange 30011, Extension 2048).

An application in writing sent 48 hours in advance of departure would be preferable. If meals are required within a short time of arrival, this should be stated.



SINGAPORE'S RULERS SAW THE NEED TO CENTRALISE GOVERNMENT POWERS

MANN, TRAINS

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For more information, see [Principles of Cryptography](#) (part 1).

SINGLE PARES FROM BAGHDAD WEST TO CERTAIN STATIONS.

BY ORDINARY TRAINS

Principal Stations	BAGHDAD WEST			KARBALA			DIWANIYA			UR JUNCTION			NASHIYA			BASRAH		
	Second Class	Third Class																
Baghdad West	—	—	450	115	430	105	770	190	1485	370	1560	385	2275	570	—	—	—	—
Karbala	450	115	—	—	—	280	70	620	155	1235	335	1400	350	2130	530	—	—	—
Hilla	430	105	280	70	—	—	340	85	1085	265	1120	280	1850	460	—	—	—	—
Diwaniya	770	190	620	155	340	85	—	—	715	180	780	195	1510	375	—	—	—	—
Ur Junction	1485	370	1335	335	1035	285	715	130	—	—	635	15	730	195	—	—	—	—
Nasiriyah	1550	385	1400	350	1120	280	780	195	625	15	—	—	875	215	—	—	—	—
Basra	2275	570	2130	530	1880	460	1510	175	790	195	885	215	—	—	—	—	—	—

SINGLE FARES FROM BAGHDAD WEST TO CERTAIN STATIONS

Principal Stations	Baghdad West		Quetta		Kashmir		Mauritius		Tunisia	
	Fifit Second Class Chair Stand and Gauge Gauge	Third Class Chair Stand and Gauge Gauge								
Principals Stations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baghdad West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samarra	1200	600	480	270	120	—	210	1105	885	495
Quetta	3600	1700	1200	765	425	240	210	1000	750	425
Mosul	4120	2000	1600	975	515	415	2000	1600	1170	600
Tal-Korcho	5510	2600	—	1105	—	—	—	—	—	—

Fares here are given in Iraqi currency (Pis.).

1 f Start. = 1000 Pis.

SINGLE FARES FROM BAGHDAD NORTH TO CERTAIN STATIONS

Principal Stations	Baghdad North		Khurram City		Kirkuk		Arbil	
	Fifit Second Class Chair Stand and Gauge Gauge	Third Class Chair Stand and Gauge Gauge	Fifit Second Class Chair Stand and Gauge Gauge	Third Class Chair Stand and Gauge Gauge	Fifit Second Class Chair Stand and Gauge Gauge	Third Class Chair Stand and Gauge Gauge	Fifit Second Class Chair Stand and Gauge Gauge	Third Class Chair Stand and Gauge Gauge
Baghdad North	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkuk	1700	880	705	305	220	175	—	—
Kirkuk	3220	1610	1200	725	405	320	2030	1010
Arbil	4270	2125	1710	940	535	425	3070	1535

Children Under 6 years free ; 7 years to 10 years half fare.

Return tickets are issued at single fare and four-fifths, available for 30 days.

Free Luggage allowance : First class 60 kilo. Second class 40 kilo. Third class 30 kilo. Half allowances for children.

REST HOUSES BELONGING TO THE IRAQI REPUBLICAN RAILWAYS

Name and Place of Rest House	No. of rooms	No. of baths	Room rates in Iraqi Dinars						Restaurant Prices
			Single Occupancy	Double Occupancy	Room only	Full board	B'fast	Lunch	
Mosul Rest House	14	14	—	2,750	—	5,500	/300	/600	/650
Kirkuk	13	13	—	2,200	—	4,400	/300	/550	/650
Erbil	6	6	—	2,200	—	4,400	/300	/550	/650
Nasiriyah	7	7	—	1,650	—	3,000	/250	/400	/400
Hilla	4	1	/500	—	—	—	/200	/300	/300
Jalawiyah	2	2	/500	—	—	—	/200	/300	/300
Ma'aqil	3	3	/500	—	—	—	/200	/300	/300

10 % Service charge is added. Children 4 to 10 years of age, half tariff.

BUS ROUTES — BAGHDAD

Bus No.	Route	Length (Km.)	No. of Stages
1	Adhamiya — North Gate	4,500	1
2	Rashid St.	3,400	1
3	Tahrir Sq. — Karrada Al-Sharqiya	4,500	1
4	Maamuniya Sq. — White House	4,600	1
5	Maamuniya Sq. — Suleikh	5,200	1
6	Maamuniya Sq. — Ragiba Khatoun.	5,900	1
7	Maamuniya Sq. — Waziriyah	4,500	1
8	Kifah St.	3,700	1
9	North Gate — Sheikh Omar	5,000	1
10	Tahrir Sq. — New Baghdad	8,000	1
11	Tahrir Sq. — Masbah (Swimming Pool)	5,500	1
12	Tahrir Sq. — Zuwiya	6,500	1
13	Tahrir Sq. — Karrada Al-Sharqiya	7,000	1
14	Tahrir Sq. — Rashid Camp	6,000	1
15	North Gate — Karradet Mariam	5,000	1
16	North Gate — Juaiifr	4,500	1
17	Shuhada Sq. — Kadhimiyah	6,600	1
18	North Gate Sq. — Kadhimiyah	5,700	1
19	North Gate Sq. — Karkh-Nahdha Sq.	6,000	1
20	Shuhada Sq. — Mamoun City	7,000	1
22	North Gate — Iwadihya	2,000	1
23	Shuhada Sq. — Washash	5,500	1
24	North Gate — Sheikh Marouf	4,000	1
25	Quraish Sq. - (Kadhimiyah) - Huriya City	4,000	1
26	Ragiba Khatoun — Adhamiya	4,000	1
27	Tahrir Sq. — Diyala Bridge	13,500	2
28	Tahrir Sq. — Bakouba Road	11,000	2
29	Salhiya — Abu Greib	22,000	3
30	Tahrir Sq. — Mansour City	7,300	1
31	Salhiya — Dora	17,500	2
32	Jumhuriya St.	3,200	1
33	Karkh — Tayaran Sq.	5,750	1
35	Quraish Sq. — (Kadhimiyah) — Taji	23,000	3
36	Tahrir Sq. — Officer's City (Madinat Al-Dubbat)	7,500	1
1/2	Adhamiya — Rashid St.	7,900	2
1/8	Adhamiya — Kifah St.	8,200	2
2/3	North Gate — Karrada Al-Sharqiya	7,900	2
2/12	North Gate — Zuwiya	10,900	2
2/13	North Gate — Karrada Al-Sharqiya	10,400	2
2/18	Tahrir Sq. — Kadhimiyah	9,100	2
8/18	Kifah St. Kadhimiyah	9,400	2
17/34	Tahrir Sq. — Kadhimiyah	10,600	2

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-141-

Bus Stops : Every bus stop has a red rectangular sign-board attached to nearest pole or column. The signboard indicates all the lines which are served at that stop. The green signboards are for request stops.

If you have to get out at one of these request stops, inform the conductor beforehand.

To get a bus at a request stop, signal the approaching driver.

Service Hours :

From 6 a.m. to 12 midnight.

Fares :

Each stage 15 fils (first class)

Each stage 10 fils (second class)



Taxi Fares

Any two points within the city : 200-350 Fils

Per hour : 500 Fils.

Fare is usually fixed in advance.

The Iraqi Automobile Association : Battaween, Saadoun Street. Tel. 6179. With its headquarters in Baghdad, has facilities to offer assistance to all motorists and to cooperate with similar institutes outside Iraq.

Information can be obtained regarding all highways and travel in Iraq and surrounding countries, including all legal procedures.



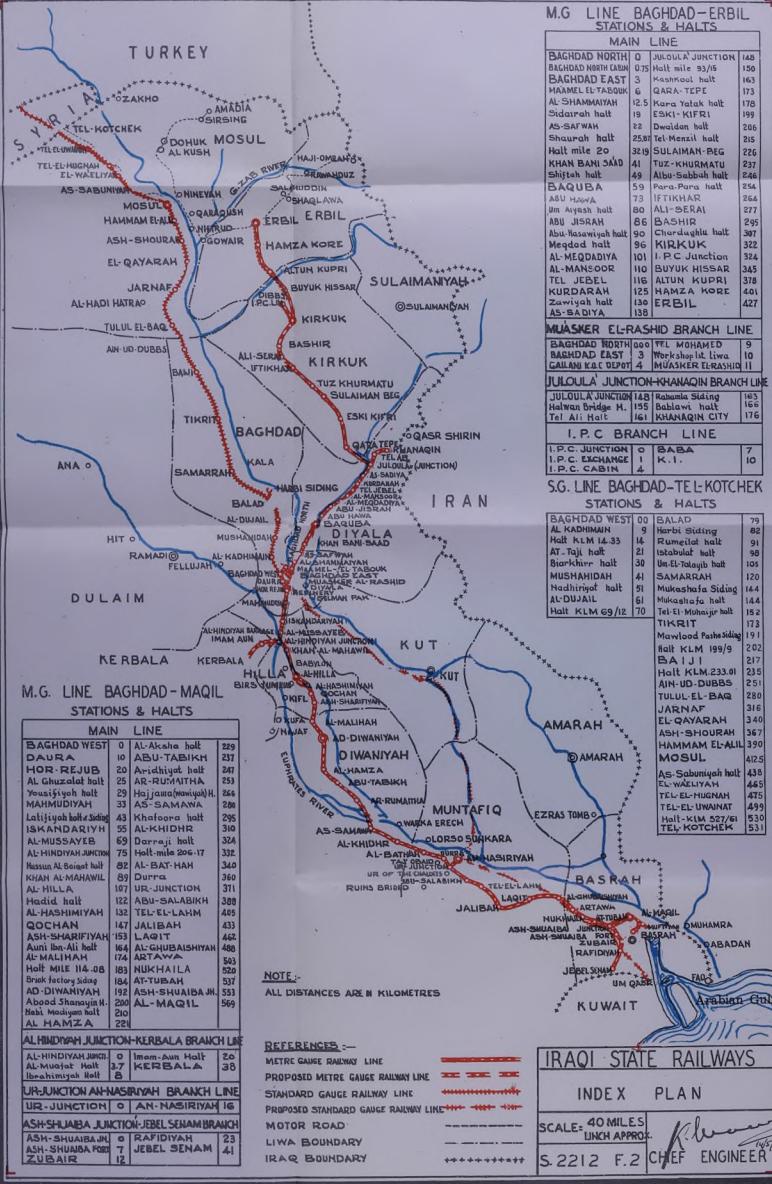


THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP OF IRAQ

THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF ANTIQUITIES



M.G LINE BAGHDAD—ERBIL
STATIONS & HALTS



T U R K E Y

PROPOSED PRIMARY ROUTES AND ROUTE NUMBERS

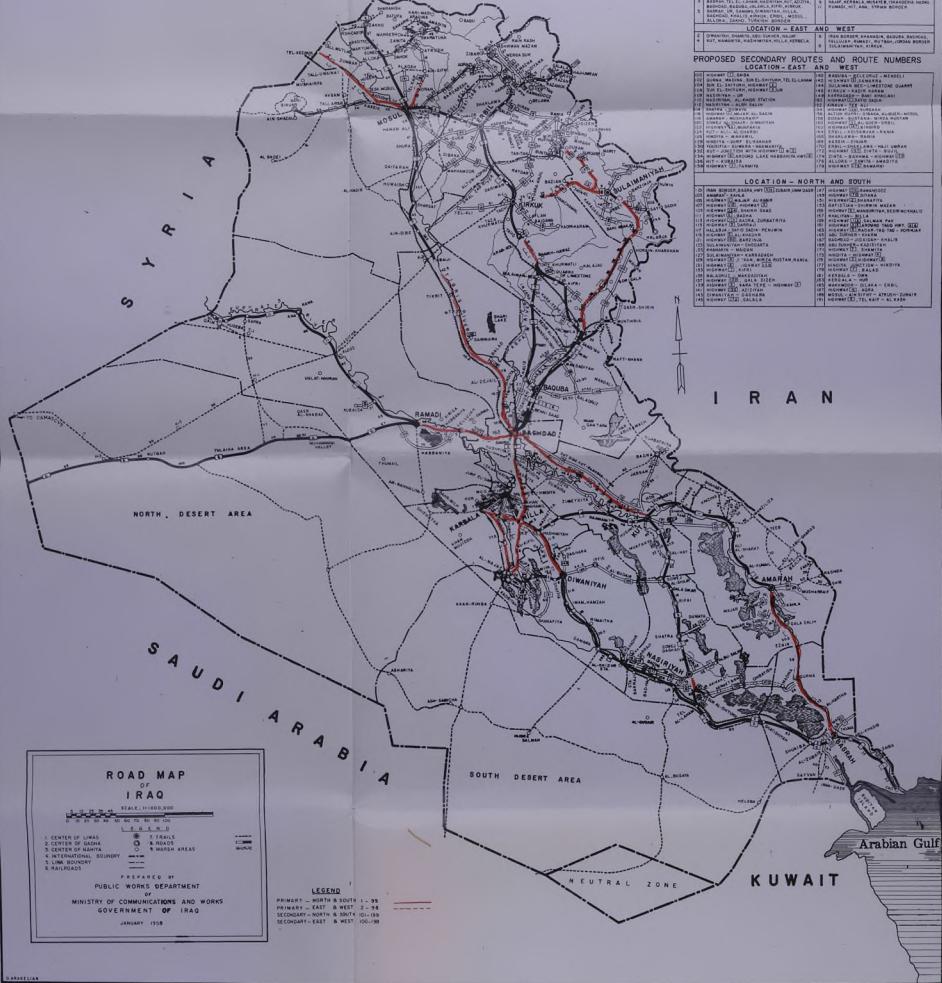
LOCATION - NORTH AND SOUTH		LOCATION - EAST AND WEST	
1. TAL-BASRAH, AMARAH, KUT-AZIZIYAH, BAGHDAD, BAQIRAH, AL-ARABIA, DERRDIST-KHAM, SALAWANNA,	TAJUDDIN-KHANA, HAMMAM-SALAH, ABBASIA,	1. JAUZI-KUFRA, NILLA-BAGHDAD, BAQI-QURTA,	
2. BASRAH, AL-ARABIA, DERRDIST-KHAM, SALAWANNA,	BAQIRAH, AL-ARABIA, DERRDIST-KHAM, ABBASIA,	2. MOSUL, TEL-FERIDON	
3. BASRAH, AL-ARABIA, DERRDIST-KHAM, SALAWANNA,	BAQIRAH, BAQIRAH, AL-ARABIA, DERRDIST-KHAM,	3. NAJAF, HERBALA, MUSAYIB, TANZAKURA, HEDJAZ	
4. BASRAH, LY, SAMOON, ZOHREH, KIRKUK, MUSUL,	BAGHDAD, KIRKUK, KIRKUK, ERROL, MUSUL,	4. REMADJI, HIT, ANB, STRAIT BORDER	
5. ALLOKA, ZAHID, TURKISH BORDER			

PROPOSED SECONDARY ROUTES AND ROUTE NUMBERS

PROPOSED SECONDARY ROUTES AND ROUTE NUMBERS LOCATION - EAST AND WEST	
100 HIGHWAY 10, SAHARA	140 RADOUA - RELEGUEZ - MENDILI
BURNA, MADINA, SUM EL-SHIFRAH, TEL EL-LAHAM	142 HI SHWAY [1], SAMARRA

LOCATION - NORTH AND SOUTH

I R A N





خارطة المصايف العراقية

Kms. 10 15 0 15 30 45 50 Kms.

IRAQ SUMMER RESORTS

DISTANCES IN KILOMETERS



خريطة العراق المصوّرة

ILLUSTRATED MAP OF
IRAQ

TURKEY

